PARTY We have been requested by a number of our citisens, to give notice that a Public Meeting of the People of New-Hanever County, without distinction of Party, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on Tuesday evening next, the 29th inst., for the purpes of appointing Delegates to a District Convention. be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday in ing a sufficient population, is again to be divided, so March next, whose duty it shall be to select a suitable person to represent this District in the Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, or the 1st Monday in June next.

The Stevery Agitation-A Southern Convention. It would be folly to deny or conceal the fact that a most painful and dangerous excitement now pervades the entire Union upon the subject of federal interference with the slavery question. It is said to be the remark of the oldest Senators, both from the North and from the South, that they never witnessed anything of the kind in the history of the country, and that the excitement preceding the Missouri compromise was a mere bubble in comparison. Congress has already been in session nearly two months, and yet one of the Houses is still not perfectly organized, and nothing-absolutely nothing-has been done towards forwarding the business of the session. Even the debates in the Senate have been characterized by unwonted acerbity and personal feeling; and the extent to which one idea absorbs men's minds is seen in the fact, that no discussion can be started, no matter how trivial or indifferent the subject, that it is not certain to assume a character of sectional interest and excitement. All feel that it is a crisis of deep and peculiar importance, both to the South and the Union; and that this question must be met and combatted now, if it is to be successfully met at all. Under these circumstances, it behooves the people of the South, of all parties and persuasions, to lay aside every political or partizan prejudice, and, so far as this question is concerned, to know no party but their country-no principles but resistance to aggression.

We have been opposed to undue excitement upon this matter, and we are opposed to it now. Enough, and too much, has been said. It is now time that something should be done-that some action should What shall that action be? This question seems to have been already answered, in the response given by the majority of the Southern States to the proposal of the Mississippi Southern State Convention, held some months since. That body proposed the holding of a Convention of the Southern States, at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next; and delegates have already been appointed from Virginia and from nearly all the she will be. The power and efficiency of such a Conrepresenting the united South, and presenting no divided front. No member of the Southern confederacy should be absent. Such a Convention would convince the North that the South is in earnest. It would give an emphatic and authoritative endorsement to the position assumed by Southern representatives in Congress, and, at the same time, strengthen | slavery in the territories. the hands of those at the North who may still be inclined to adhere to the compromises of the constitution; and, even in case of the worst happening, it would still promote concert of action among the they would then be placed.

The plan suggested for the election of delegates by our friend of the Standard is as good as any otherthat is, that one delegate for the State at large shall be chosen by the Democratic and Whig State Consen by the people of the several Congressional Districts, without distinction of party.

We had entersined doubts of the practicability of such a measure in this State, but we believe that the position of fairs calls for it, and the people will respond to is not as a party measure but as a Southern measure not as a scheme to dissolve the Union but to preserve it.

Since the above remarks were penned, we have received the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, held at Kenansville, on Tuesday last. They recommend the holding of a Convention in Wilmington, on the first Monday in March, and that the other Counties of the District appoint delegates to said Convention. We would call the attention of our friends of both parties to this matter. The Meeting in Duplin.

The Associate Editor of this paper had the plea sure of attending the meeting held at Kenansville on Tuesday last, which, although got up upon very brief notice, was remarkably large, crowding the Court-House. Old Duplin came forth in her strength, and it was evident that, however much her citizens might differ upon other subjects, upon the great question of Southern rights they were one.

Mr. Winslow addressed the meeting in a speech distinguished by force of argument and chastity of language. He had just returned from the North, and what he had seen there had satisfied him that could be saved at all, it would be by united action on the disease. the part of the South, and especially of North Carolina. That the North calculated upon divisions among the people of the South, and that this delusion must be dispelled; that we must prove that in

resistance to aggression we are one and in earnest. Mr. Holmes followed in a speech eminently practical in its character. His remarks went to show that this issue was not confined to slaveholders alone, but that every citizen of the South, slaveholder or nonslaveholder was alike interested. That all the compromises of the Constitution had been alike violated.

When Mr. Holmes sat down, there was a call for Mr. Toole. Mr. T. said he thought it was understood that his business was writing, and not speaking, she will be a total wreck. and that he was then hoarse, he would, therefore, call upon Mr. REID. That gentleman declining, Mr. Hatteras, on her last run from New York to Chagres, Toole spoke about ten minutes, taking very strong grounds-much stronger, it appeared, than either of wheel-houses, and compelled her to lay to for 48 the gentlemen who had preceded him.

The resolutions passed by the meeting afford the or Savannah. best indication of the spirit which animated it. They are strong and emphatic, but no stronger than the occasion calls for, containing no expressions which the people are not willing to stand up to, and, we environs at 96,276. doubt not, their sentiments will be adopted by meetings throughout the whole State. The time for action has arrived, and men feel that something must be done -that a stop must be put to encroachments-that the South must say by her deeds, "thus far shalt

thou go and no farther." VENTRILOQUISM, &c .- We dropped into the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, with the intention of staying but a few moments, but found Mr. WYMAN's performances so amusing, that going out before the conclusion was a thing not to be thought of. Mr. WYMAN is decidedly a proficient in his art, or, as somebody who sat before us in the Hall emphatical-

ly remarked, "he's some." The Grand Jury, in the case of Dr. WEBSTER. has found a true bill against him for the murder of

We tender our thanks to Messrs. VENABLE this country, during the last six months, is estmated to be \$7,500,000. and Asus. for important public documents.

The Debates in the Senate. The debates in the Senate during the last week, ave been of unusual interest, and have been productive of considerable excitement. On the 16th Mr. BENTON introduced his bill for the reduction of the limits of the State of Texas, by the cession of her vacant-territory to the United States, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. The amount of territory of the principles of his bill. to be retained by Texas, to be about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which, upon attainas to form two States of seventy-five thousand square miles each. Immediately after Mr. BENTON had concluded the remarks with which he introduced his bill, Mr. Foote brought forward his compromise bill for the organization of the territories upon the

basis of the Missouri compromise line. He charged Mr. BENTON with having stolen the main features of his Texas bill from him, at the same time that he sought to make it subservient to the wishes of the Free Soilers. He characterized him as a traitor to the South-as a renegade and an Abolitionist-and, so high wrought was the feeling in the Senate at the time, that, although Mr. FOOTE pointed at BENTON with his finger, and applied to him epithets of contumely and reproach, no Senator called him to order, until, at length, BENTON was forced to leave the chamber. A few years since, THOMAS H. BENTON was the father of the Senate, now "who so poor as to do him reverence." On Thursday the debate was almost as stormy.

We have extended our Congressional synopsis of this day far beyond our usual limits, from the absorbing interest attaching not so much to the original subject of debate as to the collateral issues which were introduced. We wish that our space had allowed us to give the remarks of Mr. Dickinson, of New York, in full. They were worthy of the Senate, and breathed a broad Catholic spirit of devotion to the Union, in fact as well as name—to the Union as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, not as understood by factionists, or fanatics. The position assumed by such men as Dickinson, Cass and others at the North, should rebuke the sweeping and indiscriminate denunciation launched forth by noisy demagogues at the South, who, for their own petty purposes, would have the people of the South to believe that no man at the North is to be trusted. In this belief we cannot concur. A careful attention to the debates of the Senate during the present session, has convinced us, that although there are many men at the North who have yielded to the contagion of sec tional feeling, there are still many who have stood firm-who have braved the storm of fanaticism, and risked power and popularity rather than betray their conscientious convictions. In this opinion we find ourselves borne out by the opinion of such men as States South of us. Shall not North Carolina be HENRY S. FOOTE, of Mississippi, KING, of Alabama, represented there? She ought to be, and we believe Downs, of Louisiana, and hosts of others, whose devotion to the South no sane man can doubt. If furvention must, in a great measure, depend upon its ther proof of this was wanting, we might point to the great speech of Gen. Cass on Monday last, in the Senate of the United States, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, upon which he took and advocated the broad ground of its unconstitutionality and inexpediency, contending that Congress had no power to interfere with, or legislate upon, the question of

Now, we would ask, are such men as these to be joined in the same sweeping denunciations with the Free Soilers? Are those men at the South who, with these facts before their eyes, endeavor to excite a States of the South, in the peculiar position in which blind and undiscriminating sectional animosity, the proper guides in a crisis like this? Are these the true friends of the South or of the Union? We think not. Action is called for, no doubt, but action, to be productive of any good, should be calm, rational, and discriminating. It should be the result of deliberaventions respectively, and the remaining nine be chotion, not the ebullition of passion. If a Southern Convention is to be held, let it be composed of reasoning, thinking, acting men. Of men who say little, but whose character affords a guaranty that what fore he had received any orders from the present adthey say they will do. For our own part, we are heartily sick of ultraism without any definite object -of denunciations unfounded in fact-and of declamations intended for Buncombe.

> Godey, for February, is out, with several plates. Better have one good one. It is too much the fashion to prefer quantity to quality in every thing; a foolish fashion at all times, but perfectly ri- ed to have this information, to see at whose door the diculous when made to apply to works of art. If, instead of competing with each other who shall pre- public opinion and corrupt the elective franchise, by sent the largest array of worthless cuts, our magazine throwing the weight of Executive influence in favor publishers would only give one good ENGRAVING in of a particular form of constitution, with a view of each number, they might afford their subscribers something really worth having, and, at the same time, do much towards diffusing a taste for a higher order of art throughout the country.

CAPT. RYNDERS ACQUITTED .- Capt. RYNDERS, of the Empire Club, charged with a participation in the Opera House Riots in New York, has been ac- on the departments. quitted. It is said that Governor Fish, of that State, has pardoned Judson, alias NED BUNTLINE, convicted of having been engaged in the same riot.

MR. CALHOUN .- At the latest dates from Washington City, this distinguished statesman was dangerously ill of pneumonia. Both his body and mind

We are happy to learn however, that he has commenced to regain his health, although very slowly as

to that paper from Paris, says that an English or up this resolution. Irish gentleman recently passed through that city, well and comfortably clad in every respect, with the exception of his feet, which were destitute of either shoes or stockings. It is supposed that he was performing a penance for some offence.

SHIPWRECK .- The British Ship Elizabeth, went a shore on Monday morning on Brown's Bank, to the Southward of Charleston Bar. It is believed that cutive influence would be cast against its admission

THE STEAMSHIP OHIO .- This vessel, when off Cape encountered a very severe gale, which stove in he hours. She was unable to call either at Charleston

POPULATION OF PITTSBURG, PA .- From the recent present. return of the taxables, the Pittsburg Gazette estimates the population of that city and its immediate

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND .- The number of finished miles of Railroad in England is 4.250; the number of miles under construction 3,000, all of which will probably be ready to go into operation next year.

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The follow ing is the "terms" of the Pacific News, published in San Francisco:

Weekly News, per annum...... 12 00 six months..... 8 00 Single copies of the Tri-Weekly ...... 121 Weekly.... TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, (or less) 16 lines, first insertion, \$4. For every subsequent insertion, per square, \$2.

It should be added that the "dust" is invariable paid in advance. If we could only get such prices but we can't, and so there's no use in wishing. GOLD .- The amount of gold bullion brought into

2 2 2

Thirty-First Congress-First Session.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th, 1850.

SENATE. After the disposal of the morning business. Mr. lenton made his promised motion for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the limits of the State of Texas, and prefaced his motion with an exposition

The Bill proposes to reduce Texas to a State 150,000 square miles, to be again divided into two States at a future period. All land outside of this is to be ceded to the United States for the sum of \$15,000,000. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the organization of the territorial government of California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and to enable the people of Jacinto, with the consent of the State of Texas, to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects

Mr. Foote, in the course of his remarks, was very severe upon Benton, who, towards the close, got up and made for the door of the Senate Chamber, the Senator from Mississippi applying to him the celebrated words of Cicero to Cataline. The division proposed by Mr. Foote's Bill will be found in another

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, by A Dickens, Esq., Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had passed a joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting customs for the present fiscal

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Haralson asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the employment of additional Clerks in the third Auditor's Office, to assist in adjusting and settling claims against the United States, arising out of the Mexican war. Objections being made, the resolution was not received.

The Speaker declared the order of the day to be the election of officers. The House then went into the election for a door keeper, and after voting five or six times without a choice, adjourned.

> THURSDAY, January 17. SENATE.

After the disposal of petitions and resolutions of a private character, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, calling upon the President for information as to whether any person had been appointed civil and military Governor of Calisent to California for the purpose of organizing a citement of a sectional character. State government there, and what instructions had been given to such agent, or correspondence held with him; also, how the delegates to the California Convention were elected, whether a census had been taken, and, if so, by virtue of what law.

Mr. Clemens said he understood that a similar resolution had been passed in the other House, which would probably answer the purpose, he would, there fore, move that this resolution be laid upon the table

Mr. Douglas hoped it would not be laid on the table. The presumed interference of the Executive in the affairs of California was a question which not agitated the country, and it was due to the country and the administration that this agitation should be put to rest, which could only be done by giving this

Mr. Truman Smith said that in answer to the House and explicit communication had been made. He hoped that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) would allow the resolution to lay on the table. Mr. Smith said that the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Riley had been made beministration, and while acting under authority derived from the last administration. That the charge of interference was a most unfounded imputation upon the present administration.

Mr. Douglas said that the Senator from Connecticut had made a charge against Mr. Polk. As a friend of President Polk's administration, he was determinblame lies, of having used undue means to coerce getting them into the Union with that constitution. and thus evading the responsibility of settling the agitating question of slavery.

called for all the documents, a similar resolution on the part of the Senate would impose a two-fold labor

not cover the whole ground, and that he hoped the resolution would be passed. It was of more imporbe properly sifted, than that a small amount of trou- en its existence. ble and expense should be saved. He said that the the South must stand together, and that if the Union are represented as being completely prostrated by Senator from Connecticut seemed to speak as though he knew all about the matter; he (Mr. Douglas) House.

> Mr. Clay hoped that Mr. Douglas would wait for the publication of the reply to the House resolutions, A PILGRIM.—KENDALL, of the Picayune, writing and if that was not satisfactory he himself would call slavery question. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was of

made by a Mr. Botts, a Virginia Democrat, in California, which positively states that undue means had his State, (New York.) been used to coerce public opinion in California; that threats had been held out, emanating from the authorities at Washington City, that unless an antislavery constitution was adopted, the weight of Exe-Light, he concluded, and the fullest, was wanted upon this matter.

Mr. Dawson was in favor of laying the resolution on the table. The mover, Mr. Clemens, had requested such a course to be adopted, and he thought that courtesy would demand from the Senator from Illinois an acquiescence in this disposal of it for the

Mr. Douglas replied.

After some discussion between Messrs. Smith, Butler, and Foote, Mr. Clemens said that he hoped Senators would vote in this matter without any reference to him or his wishes. He charged Mr. Douglas with having voted against it on a former occasion and he did not see why he should be so zealous in its favor now. He did not want his assistance. He moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Mr. Douglas asked for a withdrawal of the motion to give him an opportunity to reply. This was refused. By general consent he was allowed to proceed He said he had felt under an obligation to bring this matter up, because the other day when it came up he had moved to lay it on the table, because it was not regularly before the Senate, but, at the same time, he had gone over to the Senator from Alahama for the Journal, we could get along. Well we could, any time move to take it up and vote for it, and that ments for California and New Mexico. Senator had then told him that he had accomplished

trust anybody from the North. Under these circum- unlimited power, and this un stances he (Mr. Douglas) felt bound to bring this to Congress. Without concluding, he gave way for matter forward. He wanted no unfair impression to an adjournment. go abroad at the South, and he wanted a full inves-

Mr. King hoped that the reply to the House reso-

emplated by the resolution. had, on a former occasion, voted to lay the resolution

question of slavery was involved in it.

was concerned. He voted for no such purpose. Democracy of the North, he said, were willing to shield the President from investigation on this subject, because the slavery question was involved in it. He wanted to convince his constituency that the Northern Democracy were not to be trusted upon

Mr. Dickinson. I hope the honorable Senator from

been living under the delusion that Northern Democrats were their friends, and would stand by them upon this question. He wished that their eyes should be opened to this delusion. He called attention to the proceedings of Northern Legislatures, and the messages of Northern Governors. Mr. Clemens allu-Shields, and was called to order.

After some confusion he yielded the floor to Mr. Foote, who deprecated the sweeping denunciations Gen. Taylor had abandoned ground for which Mr. in which Mr. Clemens had indulged. He did not Polk contended. believe that all men at the North were false upon this question. The South had still many true friends in that chamber from the North, and many out of it. To show this, it was only necessary to recollect such men as Dallas, Woodbury, Buchanan, and others.-The remarks of the Senator from Alabama could only apply to a portion of the Northern Democracy.

Mr. Clemens said he might be wrong in saying that the whole body of the Northern Democracy were opposed to the South, but he could be under no mistake in regard to the uniform course of every Legislature North of Mason and Dixon's line. They had all instructed their Representatives to vote against the

Mr. Dodge (of Wisconsin,) said he was mistaken; his State had given him no instructions. Mr. Bright said the same for his State.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, begged that his friend the Senator from Alabama, would avoid excitement upon this question as much as possible, and not enfornia; whether any agent has been appointed and deavour to widen the breach or create renewed ex-

> Mr. Clemens said he should recur to this matter again, at present he would move to lay the resolution upon the table, and would not again withdraw the

Mr. Dickinson asked him to withdraw it for a few noments. Mr. Clemens refused. The question was then taken on the motion, and decided in the negative. So the resolution was not laid on the table Mr. Dickinson then proceeded to say that so far he had taken no part in this discussion. He had wished to take no part, but observations that had been dropped by Senators, and especially by the Senator from Alabama, requiring to be noticed. He had heard the whole body of the Northern Democracy stigmatized in one sweeping denunciation. He had long foreseen the evil consequences of the sectional spirit growing up at the North and at the South, and as a man acting under a solemn oath to the Constitution, had stood up for the rights of the Union. For this he had borne oboquy and reproach, disregarded personal consequences and ephemeral popularity, and stood boldly up that he might screen the right. Others of his Northern brethren had done the same, and yet now it was attempted to denounce them all as unworthy of reliance, and read them out of the Democratic church in one verse. He stood ready to repudiate all sectional issues whether coming from the North or from the South. He wished to see the Constitution and the Union carried out in its full spirit, and come what might, he would support it. But he deprecated sectional appeals and sectional denunciations grouping all together and denouncing all in all would be right. The great body of the people in both sections were honest, and would act justly. He and the great mass of his Northern brethren were willing, not only to stand by the rights of the South, Mr. Smith contended that as the House resolution but to draw and defend them if necessary. Mr Clemens and others might repudiate the Northern Democracy, but that Democracy would not repudiate and desert the South. He had no fears for the Union Mr. Douglas replied that the House resolution did if Representatives in Congress were only as firm and as true as the masses. If a proper spirit was cultivated, all would go well, and the republic would be tance to the country that the charge involved should able to outride the dark lowering storms which threat-

Mr. Douglas said that he had ascertained that no reply had been received to the resolutions of the

Mr. Downs was sorry for the direction which the debate had taken. He did not believe that the Northern Democracy were opposed to the South upon the the same opinion. He had seen Northern men stand Mr. Foote said he had received a printed speech, up boldly. He admired the stand taken by Mr. Dickinson, especially in the present posture of affairs in dy.

> After some time occupied in personal explanations the question was taken upon Mr. Clemens' resolution, calling for information in regard to California, which was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied in discussing the propriety of printing extra copies of the report of the coast survey, and in endeavoring to choose a door-keeper.

out without success FRIDAY, Jan. 18. Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

gard to California. No other business were done ex-

A message received by the House in answer to Mr. Venable's resolution calling for information in re-

cept balloting for a door-keeper, without success. SATURDAY, Jan. 19. Senate not in session. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House by a vote of 100 ays to 98 nays, adop-

ted a resolution offered by Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, to postpone the further election of officers until March 1851. This is equivalent to a re-election of the old officers. The House then adjourned Monday, Jan. 21.

SENATE.

After the reception of petitions, &c., the Senate resolution, declaring it expedient that Congress (Mr. Clemens) and assured him that he would at should, at this session, provide Territorial govern-Gen. Cass addressed the Senate at length in oppo-

this call for investigation had been laid on the table subject of slavery in the territories. To enable Con-by a sectional vote, and that the South could not gress to legislate upon this subject, it must possess lives: Yours &c., by a sectional vote, and that the South could not gress to legislate upon this subject, it must possess lives .- Yours, &c ..

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House on Monday reconsidered its vote of Saturday, postponing the election of Doorkeeper and Mr. King hoped that the reply to the form and exports to some six hundled by which might answer the purpose conmatter is again open. A message was received from surd—more especially as the Secretary, in another the President of the United States in relation to Cal- portion of his report, seems to desire to restrict im-Mr. Clemens asserted that Northern Democrats ifornia. The President says he did not directly interfere with matters there, but he sent out an agent, would increase by increasing the rates of duty, or on the table, to shield the President, because the T. Butler King, so as to assist the people there in get-placing still heavier restrictions upon it, is a novel ting ready. The reading of the message and accom-Mr. Shields denied the imputation, so far as he panying documents created an excitement among the members from the South. Mr. Clingman intimated 1849. I assure the Secretary that, in after times, Mr. Clemens (excited) repeated his assertion. The his desire to express some views in opposition to the no one will claim priority of discovery; but he will nessage, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE. Gen. Cass finished his constitutional argument agains the Wilmot Proviso. In alluding to the instructions of his State, by which he is required to vote for it, he said that when it should come before him in a practicable shape, he would know how to reconcile his duty to the Legislature with his duty to Gen. Cass finished his constitutional argument a Mr. Dickinson. I hope the honorable Senator from Alabama will not undertake to read me out of the himself by surrendering a trust which he could no longer fulfill

Mr. Foote's resolution was passed over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole with the view of referring the subject embraced in the President's annual message, to appropri ate Committees. Mr. Clingman gave his views upon the President's message in relation to California. Mr. C. considered disunion as a consummation to be deded, in a personal manner, to the denial of Mr. sired by the South. He characterized the message as a mysterious document, stamped with insincerity upon its face. The President professes non-intervention and yet had sent T. Butler King to interfere.—

"Regard the interests of the people not as little

> For the Journal. Southern Rights Meeting in Duplin County. A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Duplin county, assembled at the Court House at Kenansville, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. On motion Jas. PEARSALL, Esq., was chosen President; and HALSTED BOWDEN and DAVID GILLESPIE, Vice Presidents; and JERE. PEARSALL and ROBERT K. BRYAN appointed question is, whether they ought or ought not to be

> On motion, WENTWORTH W. PEARSON, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, R. K. BRYAN, OWEN R. KENAN, and AT-LAS J. GRADY, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to heard any one deny that all legislative power should prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of be exercised for the general good. If the Secretary

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was successively addressed by WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Fayetteville, and LUCIEN HOLMES and HEN-RY I. TOOLE, Esqs., of Wilmington. The Committee on resolutions then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

sembled together, without distinction of party, for the interests of the "whole people must be regarthe purpose of expressing our feelings and views on ded." Monopolists always appeal to the people in the alarming symptoms of hostility to the South and this way. Southern interests, and the aggressive policy pur-

pare for the worst. vailed among our people must be shaken evils and the dangers threatening the off, and

3d. Resolved. That the South has taken Mile in are the words in the constitution. Yet the Secretaterest in the agitations of the subject of slavery-re- y has no bubt but that the power is clear that Congarding the agitators as a small portion of the population of the North-but that the resolutions of the Legislatures of the free States, and the actings of the nothing to collect. He says "it is competent for present Congress, have satisfied us that a general Congress to enact a total prohibition of the importafeeling, hostile to Southern interests and Southern

safety, exists among them. 4th. Resolved, That under all the circumstances there is a manifest expediency in calling together the strong and able men of the South in Convention, to deliberate on the proper course to be pursued.

5th. Resolved, That we approve of a Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday of June next; and that we recommend to the other Counties of this Congressional District to hold primary meetings and appoint delegates to a District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the first Monday of March next, the duty of which Convention shall be to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention—and we hereby pledge ourselves to sup-

6th. Resolved. That we of the South are perfectly few agitators from the North and from the South, and tions from Southern labor-and in the madness of the fabrics of their own prosperity.

> are not boldly for us, are against us : That self preservation as the brightest law of nature, and that we ought to prepare ourselves for any emergency.

> Resolved, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to attend the Convention

> In accordance with the above resolution, the folowing gentlemen were appointed as delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Wilmington, viz:

> Kenansville .- J. K. Bryan, Stephen Graham, Jere Pearsall, and W. D. Pearsall Warsaw.-W. Pearce, H. Best, Wm. L. Hill, Dan'l Bowden, Isaac Wright, and Dr. Blount. Wrightsville .- Col. C. D. Hill, David Wright, Dr. J. Hicks, Dr. Faison, Benjamin Owen, and John Carr.

Woolfscrape.-Daniel Kornegay, William J. Kornegay, Jesse Swinson, W. B. Hurst, Joel Loftin, and Glessan's .- Mark Keathley, Daniel Herring, Wm. Herring, Harget Kornegay, Dr. Cobb, Jas. Branch. Outlaw's .- Dr. Davis, Jas. H. Jerman, A. O. Gra-

Smith's .- Z. Smith, Blanev Williams, Geo. Smith, Limestone .- A. J. Grady, Edward Hall, Edward Armstrong, Wm. Farrow, James Southerland.

Cypress Creek .- Benj. Lanier, Gibson Sloan, John J. Creek .- James Dickson, Cornelius McMillan. K. Grove.-Jas. G. Stokes, B. Monk. Williams' .- David Williams, W. B. Ward

On motion of WM. R. WARD, Esq., the thanks of eign commerce is greater than ours. With ten milthis meeting were tendered to the officers for the lions, or one-third less population, we exceed them in able manner in which they have discharged their

On motion of O. R. KENAN, Esq., Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington papers with a request that they publish the same, and that the other papers of the State be requested to copy.

duties.

The meeting then adjourned. JAMES PEARSALL, President. HALSTED BOWDEN, Vice Presidents. DAVID GILLESPIE, JERE. PEARSALL, | Secretaries.

R. K. BRYAN, Great and Good for Columbus! WHITEVILLE, January 15, 1850. To the Editors of the Journal-A. F. Toon, Esq. of Columbus county, N. C., on the 15th inst., killed five hogs of his own raising, that weighed 1708 lbs.

net, as follows: First ......572 lbs. .... 7.... 336 " Fourth......270 " Fifth ......220 a

What farmer in North Carolina has done as well all he wanted; that he had shown the South that sition to any power in Congress to legislate upon the this call for investigation had been laid on the table subject of slavery in the territories. To enable Con-

Protection and the Treasury Report.

New York, Jan. 14. To the Editors of the Union : In a former article on this subject, I pointed out some of the absurdities of the reasoning of the treasury report. I believe I showed that the theory of raising the present rates of duties, and thereby inour own industry. The idea that foreign commerce one; and the honor of having discovered a doctrine so astonishing belongs to a Pennsylvania whig lawyer, a member of Gen. TAYLOR's cabinet, in the year be permitted to wear the honor while our republic

We will now look into the report a little further

"I find no obligation written in the constitution to lay tax-es, duties, or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the If it were true, that a duty laid on a given article, with

a view to encourage our own productions, is unlawful, because it may operate, by discouraging importations, as a partial prohibition, the proposition would be equally true of every duty laid with that intent, whether it were above or below the maximum revenue rate. But as, under the power to regulate commerce, it is competent for Congress to enact a rect and total prohibition of the importation of any article,

but as much as possible." If any one had ever denied the justice of so self-evident a maxim, it might have been appropriate for the Secretary to have declared its correctness. But as it is a maxim the truth of which is universally conceded, no matter how erroneous the method of its application advocated by some may be, it may be like pettifogging to reiterate it in the report.

As the power to regulate commerce, and to lay and collect duties and imposts, is expressly given in the constitution, the Secretary insists that "the only exercised for the general good." Will the Secretary inform us who ever raised a question of this character, or who ever disputed that the power to tax should be exercised for the general good? I never had said that there was a difference of opinion whether the general good would be best promoted by high prohibitory duties or by low duties for revenue, he would have stated the question in issue fairly and intelligibly. The real question is, whether high or low taxes on imports give the greatest encouragement to the enlarged and diversified industry of our people. The Secretary is a mere pettifogging lawyer, who, in the absence of argument, declaimed in WHEREAS, We, the people of Duplin county, as- favor of legislating for the "general good," and that

The Secretary says he finds "no obligation written sued by certain reckless partizans of the North, do in the constitution to lay taxes, duties, or imposts, at the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue." 1st. That the aspects of the times admonish the Will he tell us whether he finds any obligation writpeople of the South to be on their guard, and to pre- ten in that instrument authorizing the laying of taxes, imposts, or duties, at the highest rates that will 2d. Resolved, That the lethargy which has pre- produce either the smallest or largest amount of reveevils and the dangers threatening the loff, and our intent of the power to lay a tax does not imply that it should produce somethin We would further inquire, whether the plain gress may establish rates of duty so high that importation would be prohibited, when there would be tion of any article;" and that, with such plenary power, there can be no objection to any degree of partial prohibition that may result from duties on imported articles

The creed of the democracy on tariff taxation is. that, while the system is permitted to exist, the rates of duty should be based upon revenue principles .-They should be the lowest that will produce sufficient revenue. Though protection would result, were the duties laid with reference to revenue, yet all branches of industry would be dealt equally with, and there would be the least possible restriction upon foreign

commerce. The Secretary adopts the estimate of his predecessor, which is probably very near correct, that the value of the annual produce of the labor of our people is about \$3,000,000,000. He also estimates, from aware that the whole action of the Federal Govern- high British authority, that the value of the annual produce of the labor of the people of Great Britain managing the balances and exchanges of capital and Ireland is about \$2,500,000,000. The value of trade, that [our] section which exports three-fourths | the annual exports and imports of Great Britain and of the exportable produce of the country has been Ireland is something over \$500,000,000, while that impoverished, whilst other sections have grown rich, of the United States is only about \$220,000,000. Tathe gross without stint or exception. Take away a and, in the pride of its wealth, derived from extor- king the value of the annual produce of the two nations as a basis of what the foreign commerce should political and religious fanaticism-seeks to destroy amount to in value, ours should exceed that of Great Britain and Ireland; while theirs is about \$500,000,-7th. Resolved, That whatever may happen, the | 000, ours should be about \$600,000,000. If their for-South must stand together at all times; That all who eign commerce was no more extended than ours, in proportion to the annual value of the labor, it would amount only to about \$180,000,000 annually; or, if we make a comparison on the basis of the population of the two nations, the following is the result arrived

at by the Secretary:
"Estimating the population of Great Britain and Ireland
"Estimating the population of twenty-one millions, heir foreign trade averages \$17 33 for each individual; ours \$10 42. If their foreign trade were no greater than ours, in proportion to population, it would be reduced from five hundred and twenty to three hundred and twelve millions. If our foreign trade were as great in proportion to population as is theirs, it would be swelled in amount from two hundred and ineteen to three hundred and sixty-four millions. Now, let us examine the Secretary's inference from

these results. We assume the correctness of the figares and statements made. But the conclusions drawn from them are anything but favorable to the Secretary's intellect. He has been extremely unfortunate in his argument. Here are his conclusions: "A leading cause of the existing difference is to be found in the fact that Great Britain exports chiefly what she has first brought to the form in which it is ready for ultimate consumption; it is at the stage of its highest value, and her market is almost coextensive with the civilized world. "All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of

wealth, commerce, and power."

Curious logic this! Let us analyze it. It is too important not to be plainly stated, and divested of all pettifogging. The Secretary says, twenty millions of American people produce each year \$3,000,-000,000 of wealth by their industry, no matter how free, or how much restricted, or how much or little foreign commerce they have. Thirty millions of people in Great Britain and Ireland produce but \$2,-500,000,000 of wealth each year, though their forthe annual production of wealth five hundred millions of dollars. But, singular enough, our Secretary insists that we, with a less population, and though we produce so many hundred millions of dollars worth more of all the necessaries and comforts of life than the people of Great Britain and Ireland do, yet the latter is the most prosperous and wealthy nation

of the two. To estimate wealth in proportion to diminished annual production of labor, is a principle in political economy that I never learned. I had supposed that a community or nation in which the aggregate value of the annual labor was the greatest, was the most prosperous; but if not, they would certainly become the most wealthy. The more labor produces, and the more equitable and general the distribution, the greater the prosperity, wealth, and happiness of the

people.

Suppose Great Britain has more large factories (in which she forces the millions to toil and starve) than we have, is that any evidence of greater individual or national prosperity or wealth? The great bulk of her population toil in the factories of her capitalists; the great bulk of ours till the rich soil of our extended country. The former are slaves to capital -the latter, freemen. The Creator of man has permitted us to occupy a large country, with a fertile native soil, on which our people can maintain an independence of body and mind not enjoyed by the laborers in the factories of that nation, which our Secretary says has "markets coextensive with the civi-